THE
CONSERVATIVE.
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865. [No. 283.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT DAVIS' LATE MESSAGE.

The following is the report of the Senate Committee on the recent message of President Davis.—It was read and adopted in secret session, and the seal of secrecy removed on the 16th instant:

The select committee to whom was referred so much of the President's message of the 13th inst., as relates to the action of Congress during the present session having duly considered the same, respectfully submit the following report:

The attention of Congress is called by the President to the fact, that for carrying on the war successfully, there is urgent need of men and supplies for the army.

The measures passed by Congress during the present session for recruiting the army are considered by the President inefficient; and it is said that the results of the law authorizing the employment of slaves as soldiers will be less than anticipated, in consequence of the dilatory action of Congress in adopting the measure. That a law so radical in its character, so repugnant to the prejudices of our people, and so intimately affecting the organism of society, should encounter opposition, and receive a tardy sanction, ought not to excite surprise; but if the policy and necessity of the measure had been seriously urged on Congress by an Executive message, legislative action might have been quickened. The President, in no official communication to Congress, has recommended the passage of a law putting slaves into the army as soldiers, and the message under consideration is the first official information that such a law would meet his approval. The Executive message transmitted to Congress on the 7th of November last suggests the propriety of enlarging the sphere of employment of the negroe as a laborer, and for this purpose recommends that the absolute title to slaves be acquired by impressment, and, as an incentive to the faithful discharge of duty, that the slaves thus acquired be liberated, with the permission of the States from which they were drawn. In this connection the following language is used:

'If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that, in addition to the duties heretofore performed by the slave, he might be advantageously employed as pioneer and engineer laborers; and, in that event, that the number should be augmented to forty thousand. Beyond this limit and these employments it does not seem to me desirable, under existing circumstances, to go."

In the same message the President further remarks:

"The subject is to be viewed by us, therefore, solely in the light of policy and our social economy. When so regarded, I must dissent from those who advise a general levy and arming the slaves for the duty of soldiers.'

It is manifest that the President, in November last, did not consider that the contingency had then arisen which would justify a resort to the extraordinary policy of arming our slaves. Indeed, no other inference can be deduced from the language used by him, for he says:

"These considerations, however, are rather applicable to the improbable contingency of our need of resorting to this element of resistance than to our present condition."

The Secretary of War, in his report, under date of November 3d, seemed to concur in the opinion of the President, he said:

"While it is encouraging to know this resource for further and future efforts is at our command, my own judgment does not yet either perceive the necessity or approve the policy of employing slaves in the higher duties of soldiers."

At what period of the session the President or Secretary of War considered the improbable contingency had arisen, which required a resort to slaves as an element of resistance, does not appear by any official document within the knowledge of your committee. Congress might well have delayed action on this subject until the present moment, as the President, whose constitutional duty it is "to give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy," has never asked, in any authentic manner, for the passage of a law authorizing the employment of slaves as soldiers. The Senate, however, did not wait the tardy movements of the President. On the 29th December, 1864, the following resolution was adopted by the Senate in secret session:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, in secret session, as to the state of the finances in connection with the payment of the troops; the means of supplying the munitions of war, transportation and subsistence; the condition of the army, and the possibility of recruiting the same; the condition of our foreign relations, and whether any aid or encouragement from abroad is expected, or has been sought, or is proposed, so that the Senate may have a clear and exact view of the state of the country, and of its future prospects, and what measures of legislation are required."

In response to this resolution, the President might well have communicated to the Senate his views as to the necessity and policy of arming the slaves of the Confederacy as a means of public defence. No answer whatever has been made to the resolution. In addition to this, a joint committee was raised by Congress, under a concurrent resolution adopted in secret session on the 30th December, 1864. That committee, by the resolution creating it, was instructed, "by conference with the President, and by such other means as they shall deem proper, to ascertain what are our reliable means of public defence, present and prospective."

A written report was made by the committee on January 25th, 1865; and, although it had a conference with the President, no allusion is made in the report to any suggestion by him that necessities of the country required the employment of slaves as soldiers. Under these circumstances, Congress, influenced, no doubt, by the opinion of General Lee, determined for itself the propriety, policy and necessity of adopting the measure in question.

The recommendations of the President to employ forty thousand slaves as cooks, teamsters, and as engineer and pioneer laborers, was assented to, and a law has been enacted at the present session for the purpose, without limit as to number.

All the measures recommended by the President to promote the efficiency of the army has been adopted except the entire repeal of class exemption; and some measures not suggested by him—such as the office of General in chief—were originated and passed by Congress, with a view to the restoration of public confidence and the energetic administration of military affairs.

On the subject of exemptions, the President in his message of November 7th, uses the following language:

"No pursuit nor position should relieve any one who is able to do active duty from enrollment in the army unless his functions or services are more useful to the defence of his country in another sphere. But it is manifest that this cannot be the case with certain classes. All telegraph operators, workmen in mines, professors, teachers, engineers editors and employees of newspapers, journeymen printers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, millers physicians, and numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot in the nature of things, be either equally necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country in such proportions that only the exact numbers required are found in each locality.

The casual reader would infer that the laws, as they stood at the date of the message, exempted the classes as enumerated by the President, as well as many other classes not mentioned by him. Such is not the fact. The only class exemptions allowed by the laws then in force were the following: Ministers of Religion; superintendents and physicians of asylums for the deaf, dumb and and blind, and of the insane; one editor for each newspaper, and such employees as the editor may certify on oath as indispensibly necessary; the public printers of the Confederate and State Governments, and their journeymen printers, one skilled apothecary in each apothecary store, who was doing business as such on the 10th of October 1862; physicians over thirty years of age, and for the last seven years in practice; presidents and teachers of colleges, semminaries and schools, and the superintendents, physicians and nurses in public hospitals; certain mail contractors and drivers of post coaches, certain officers and employees of railroad companies; and certain agriculturists and overseers.

Officers of the State Governments are not properly included among the the exempted classes, because it is conceded that Congress has no constitutional power to conscribe them as soldiers. Nor are Dunkards, Quakers, or other non-combatants, regarded as belonging to class exemptions, because under the act of June 7, 1864, the exemption of these persons is subject to the control of the Secretary of War. The exemption of agriculturists or overseers between the ages of eighteen and forty-five has been repealed at the present session. Tanners, shoemakers, millers, blacksmiths, telegraph operators, and workmen in mines, enumerated by the President as among the classes exempted, are not now and have not been since the act of 17th of February, 1864, exempted as a class. If railroad officers and employees, and State officers, who are not constitutionally subject to conscription, be excluded, the classes now exempted east of the Mississippi river embrace about nine thousand men—one-third of whom are physicians, and nearly another third are ministers of the gospel; the remaining third is principally composed of teachers, professors, printers and employees in newspaper offices and apothecaries.

In remarkable contrast to the number of persons relieved from military service by the exemptions above mentioned, the report of the Conscript Bureau exhibits the fact that, east of the Mississippi river, twenty two thousand and thirty-five men have been detailed by executive authority. In consequence of this abuse of the power of detail, Congress, at its present session, passed an act revoking all details and limiting the exercise of that power in the future. The third section of this act, exempting skilled artisans and mechanics from all military service, which is excepted to by the President and which has since been repealed was originally adopted in consequecce of suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of War. In alluding to the embarrassments encountered by the administrative bureaus, the Secretary says:

"In addition, they have been constrained, by the stringent legislation of Congress, to relinquish their most active and experienced agents and employees and substitute them from more infirm and aged classes."

Again:

"Interferences of this kind are inevitably so prejudicial and disturbing that it is hoped a well devised and permanent system of providing and retaining in continuous employment a sufficient number of artisans, experts and laborers, for all essential operations, may be devised and established."

The truth is, that the bill originally introduced into the Senate exempting skilled artisans and mechanics was actually prepared in one of the bureaus of the War Department. Congress, therefore, had reason to suppose that it would meet the sanction of the Executive.

To conscribe the ministers of religion, and require them to obtain details to preach the Gospel, would shock the religious sentiment of the country and inflict a greater injury on our cause than can be described. The conscription of editors and of the printers necessary to the publication of newspapers would destroy the independence of the press, and subject it to the control of the Executive Department of the Government. The railroad officers and employees are as necessary to the prosecution of the war as soldiers in the field. Physicians and apothecaries are essential to the health of the people, and no complaint has reached Congress of abuses in this class of exemptions. If the education of youth be regarded as conducive to the maintenance of society and the preservation of liberty, it is not perceived that the exemption of professors of colleges and teachers of schools can be justly censured. The Senate passed a bill containing a section repealing the exemption allowed to mail contractors and drivers of post coaches; but, at a subsequent stage of proceedings, and on the recommendation of a committee of conference, based on the urgent remonstrances of the Postmaster General, the section alluded to was stricken out.

The subject of class exemptions was called to the attention of Congress by the Executive message of November last. It was carefully considered, and an act was passed expressive of the views of the Legislative Department of the Government. The message under consideration recurs to the same subject. It is to be regretted that the views of the Legislative Department of the Government have not met the favor of the Executive, and that he should deem it both necessary and proper to express dissatisfaction with the matured opinion of Congress.

It is true that Congress has failed to respond to the recommendation of the President to enact a general militia law. The subject was considered, and the failure to act was the result of deliberation. The conscription laws enacted by Congress have placed in the military service of the country all its able-bodied citizens between the ages of seventeen and fifty. The whole military material of the country, so far as legislation is concerned, is absorbed by the conscription acts. There is none left on which a militia law can operate except the exempted classes, and the boys under seventeen, and the men over fifty years of age. It was deemed expedient to allow this material to remain subject to the control of the State authorities for the purposes of local police, to aid in the arrest of deserters, and to enforce the administration of State laws.

It is also true that the President has recommended the passage of a law suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. This recommendation was the subject of a special message, in secret session. It occupied the attention of Congress for four or five weeks. After mature deliberation, the measure was laid aside as unimportant and inexpedient. Spies can be arrested and tried summarily without suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. Conspiracies, tending in any manner to the injury of our cause, were provided for by a special act, passed at the present session, "to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States." The States of North Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi, had expressed, through their Legislatures, great repugnance to the past legislation of Congress suspending the writ, and a large portion of the people throughout the country was arrayed against the policy of that legislation. It was deemed wise and prudent to conciliate opposition at a time when dissensions are ruinous; and as the benefits to be derived from the suspension of the writ were conjectural, the deliberate judgment of Congress was expressed by its silence on the subject. It is to be regretted that the Executive does not concur in these views, and again calls on Congress to revise its action, and to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* as a measure "almost indispensible to the successful conduct of the war." If the facts stated in the Confidential Message, alluded to by the President, be the basis of the opinion that the suspension of the writ "is indispensible to the successful conduct of the war," the Congress does not concur in the opinion. The writ has not been suspended since August last. It is not perceived that the military reverses of the country since that period were occasioned by the absence of the legislation asked for.

In regard to impressments, Congress at the present session, has passed a bill declaring that the terms "just compensation," as used in the Constitution, entitle the owner whose property is impressed to the market value thereof at the time and place of impressment. This legislation was considered necessary, in consequence of judicial decisions in some of the States, and because of the difficulty of procuring supplies on any other terms. Indeed, it was supposed that the Executive had reached the same conclusion, as the Commissary-General, on the 20th December, 1864, had advertised that he would pay for supplies the price fixed by local appraisement; which is, in fact, the market price. The President, in his Annual Message of November last, did not call the attention of Congress to any difficulties attendant on the execution of the impressment laws. The present message, for the first time during this session, suggests modification of those laws; and the recommendations of the President will doubtless receive the respectful consideration of Congress. It may well be doubted, however, whether the present specie value, payable in the future, will induce the owner of property to part with it; and whether the passage of such a measure would not result in a general concealment of provisions, and consequent starvation of the army.

It is apprehended by the President that some degree of embarrassment in the management of finances will be felt in consequence of the inadequate provision made by Congress; and it is intimated that some of the measures recommended by him were so retarded as to lose much of their value; and others, after being matured, were, for the same reason, abandoned, because no longer applicable to our altered condition. The only financial measure abandoned after being matured was the currency bill, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed by the President in his Annual Message. It may be remarked that the failure to enact any fiscal measure, which has not sufficient vitality to render it valuable and applicable for the short period of four months, does not deserve much regret. The currency bill was recommended to Congress, and based on the condition the finances presented by the Pressdent in his message, and by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report. It was abandoned without regret, because, at a subsequent period of the session, it was ascertained that the arrears of public debt constituting cash demands on the Treasury exceeded, by nearly four hundred millions, the amount originally reported to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. The currency bill contemplated the reduction of the currency to one hundred and fifty millions by a conversion of treasury notes into tithe certificates, payable after the war, and by an annual application of a portion of the taxes in the nature of a sinking fund.—The treasury notes received for tithe certificates were to be cancelled. The military reverses, which impaired the credit of the Government to such an extent as to destroy the saleablity of any of its bonds, left little hope that treasury notes would be exchanged for tithe certificates. As soon as the enormous increase in the arrears of debt was discovered, as above mentioned, all idea of reducing the currency was abandoned as impracticable. For these reasons, the committee of conference having charge of the currency bill agreed to abandon it as a useless pledge of future resources without corresponding present advantage. Indeed, if the bill had been passed the first day of the session it would have expired from inanition on the 9th of January, 1865, the day on which the Secretary of the Treasury reported to Congress the deficit of four hundred millions, and recommended an increase of taxation to meet it.

The tax bill is regarded by the President as liberal, though inadequate. No nation on earth ever conducted a protracted war by resources derived from taxation alone. The message intimates a regret that the recommendation by the Secretary of the Treasury of a tax on agricultural income equal to the augmental tax on other income, payable in treasury notes, was rejected by Congress. This is evidently a mistake, as it assumes there has been an increase of taxes on other than agricultural incomes. The present income taxes are those laid by the act of April, 1863, as amended and re-enacted on the 17th of February, 1864. To require the agriculturists to pay a tax on the income derived from his farm in addition to the one-tenth of his gross productions, and the property tax of nine per cent, *ad valorem*, would be manifestly unjust and oppressive. After the delivery of his tithe, to tax the income of the agriculturist, derived from the property producing the tithe, would leave little for family subsistence, for the purchase of supplies necessary for carrying on his agricultural operations, and for the payment of the *ad valorem* tax on his property. Congress, therefore, did not concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, believing it to be highly inexpedient.

The recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury have, in the main, received the approbation of Congress, and every disposition has been manifested to co operate with him. The tax bill adopted very nearly approximates the rate desired by him. He recommended ten per cent on property. Congress has imposed a tax of nine per cent. A new foreign loan was authorized in secret session, at his request, without any limitation on his authority except as to the amount. A transfer of certain sterling funds abroad was, by joint resolution, directed to be made from the Navy to the Treasury. Efforts were made to raise specie. A bill was passed in the Senate, in secret session, to accomplish that object by the sale of certain licenses. It is understood the bill was defeated in the House of Representatives by the acquiesence, if not at the instigation, of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It appears from the correspondence submitted to Congress that the Secretary of War, as early as the 18th of February, notified the President of the embarrassed condition of his Department, and it is to be regretted that the Executive deliberated on, and postponed for so long a period as nearly twenty days, the communication of that information to Congress.

If loss of time be a vice inherent in deliberative assemblies, promptitude is a great virtue in Executive action. There is every disposition on the part of Congress to comply with the recommendation of the President, and some means of raising the coin will, no doubt, be devised: It is unfortunate that the necessity for coin in the Commissary Department was not made known until the message under consideration was received. The use of coin in one department of the Government is calculated to superinduce the necessity for its use in all other departments; and hence the policy of the proposed measure, in a financial view, is very questionable. The necessity for supplies, however, overrides all other considerations. If practicable, it would be wiser to employ the specie in the purchase of treasury notes, and then use the notes to obtain supplies.

Nothing is more desirable than concord and cordial co-operation between all departments of Government. Hence your committee regret that the Executive deemed it necessary to transmit to Congress a message so well calculated to excite discord and dissension. But for the fact that the success of the great struggle in which the country is engaged depends as much on the confidence of the people in the Legislative as in the Executive Department of the Government, the message would have been received without comment. Your committee would have preferred silence. It has been induced to an opposite course, because they believe Congress would be derelict in its duty to permit its legitimate and constitutional influence to be destroyed by Executive admonitions, such as those contained in the message under consideration, without some public exposition of its conduct.

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. L. ORR, Chairman,
THOS. J. SEMMES,
W. A. GRAHAM,
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March 3, 1865. 266—tf

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JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C. Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keves, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assists. Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. E Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

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M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
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Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
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Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

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Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.
The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.
Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.
Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.
Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

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3	S D Thurston	W M Parsly,	W T Bennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
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9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
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11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan,	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Bedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore,	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee,	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferrebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Spaun,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj, W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	F. S Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA.
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1865.

THE SITUATION becomes more and more interesting and not less exciting in North Carolina. The farther the enemy advances into the State, the more prompt and terrible will be the contest, and the more determined will be the purpose of our army to chastise and defeat him. With his army scarcely half organized Gen. Johnston has been able to resist his advance from the time he left the Cape Fear river. On three occasions he has administered a severe lesson to the invader. We hope the next will be such a blow as will change his purposes and plans of advance. At Kinston, with an inconsiderable force, Gen. Bragg punished him severely, and now that our forces have been compacted we may look for the most determined resistance.

It is understood that Goldsboro is in the possession of the enemy and that Sherman and Schofield have formed a junction. Whether the enemy contemplate an advance on this city or a movement northward by the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, on to Virginia, we are not prepared to say, but the general opinion appears to be that he will move westwardly by this city. Our people may rest assured that the best military skill and the most undaunted courage will be put in requisition to defeat him. The force of Gen. Johnston has been largely augmented, and heavy reinforcements are still looked for. The large numbers of the enemy may enable him to keep up his propensity to flank rather than meet our forces in front, but the depleting operation which Gen. Johnston has performed upon his ranks within the last week, will soon bring him to grief. Let our people hold up and sustain the army in every possible way. Success against large numbers can only be secured by the highest fortitude and courage and the most unselfish sacrifice.

The battle of Bentonsville on Sunday last was a triumph to our arms. On the 20th the enemy was entrenched and no fight occurred. Most of the day was spent in removing our wounded, &c. On the 21st there was heavy skirmishing and some severe fighting, in which the enemy was badly handled.—That evening and night he moved off to Goldsboro. The army of Tennessee and the other troops have behaved most gallantly. An old soldier present on the 21st says the fighting of our troops was fully equal to the fighting of the veteran troops of Gen. Lee. Gen. Johnston maintains his position and will be ready to meet the enemy at all points

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THE POLICY OF THE ENEMY seems to have no aim or fixedness. At one time it is announced that he is disposed to respect private persons and property, at another barbarities the most inhuman, are practiced upon all classes of citizens. We have heard it said that Sherman had issued a circular on coming into North Carolina, that his course would be a lenient one, and that non-conbatants would not be molested. We do not suppose that any reliance whatever can be placed in the rumor. The extent or even a tithe of the barbarities committed upon the people of South Carolina has not yet been made public. Enough is known to indicate the most ruthless and bitter spirit. Since the entrance of Sherman's army into North Carolina his track has been marked by the grossest outrages upon unoffending people. Every thing that could be appropriated to the use of the army or the individuals who compose it, has been wrested from the people. Personal indignities and injuries have been heaped upon them. Whole communities and towns have been left to beg their bread and, many women and children have been made homeless. The enemy at Wilmington so far as we can learn has shown a different spirit, seeming to aim at conciliation and if possible to disarm the people of that feeling of hostility which the outrages of the enemy have elsewhere produced. Such a spirit would tend greatly to lessen the horrors of the war, and leave room for the possibility of reconciliation at some future day; but the cruelties practised upon unoffending people in Fayetteville and the counties through which Sherman's forces have advanced, kindle a hatred that must be undying.

War at best is horrible enough, but when such enormities are added so unnecessarily, by a people who profess to desire a reunion with us, how hated must such a union be, however effected.

THE ATTENTION of citizens of the surrounding country is called to cattle notice of Col. F. M. Parker, Commandant of the Post. It will be seen that no one but Maj. A. L. Landis is authorized to impress animals.

LT. COL. EDWARD MALLETT, 61st Regiment N. C. Troops, was, we are pained to announce, killed in the fight near Bentonsville. North Carolina has had to mourn the loss of no better or more gallant son since the commencement of this struggle than Edward Mallett.

JOHN CURTIS, Dixon's Battery, 13th Battalion N. C. Troops, was mortally wounded on Sunday last and died on yesterday. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. M. A. Curtis of Hillsboro'.

WE WERE PLEASED to meet on yesterday with our friend Col. John Kerr Connally, formerly of the 55th N. C. Regiment.

CAPT. J. W. TAYLOR, 1st Battalion Heavy Artillery N. C. Troops, arrived in the city on yesterday wounded.

BRIG. GEN. CONNER, formely Colonel of the 22nd N. C. Regiment was in the city on yesterday.

Mr. James Davis, a citizen of Mecklenburg, has contributed provisions enough in response to the resent call of Gov. Vance, to feed one hundred soldiers for six months—a munificent gift.

The conflagration of Columbia involved 1,400 houses and 370 acres. Nearly the whole population is now drawing rations, of which only two-fifths are paid for.

Colonel Ellison Capers, of S. C., has been appointed to the rank of Brigadier General.

For the Conservative.

EDITOR OF CONSERVATIVE: I see in your issue of to-day the notice of a number of men from Franklin county, who had volunteered for the defence of this city. When we meet with exhibitions of patriotism of this sort, at this late day, when the very air seems to generate croakers, I deem it but due to such men to give their names to the public. Below I hand you a list of the names of those who, to my knowledge have gone to the front. They are as follows:

Hugh Perry, Edgar Ballard, W. K. Barham, M. C. Laukford, Harvil Harris, T. Jeff. Stokes, John M. Stallings, W. K. Davis, Dr. Theo. Mann, D. W. Spivey, Thos. Branch, W. S. Harris, and —— Mitchener. Several others I understand are making preparations to follow.

The above named men are exempts, except Lt. Ballard who is at home on furlough. If every man in North Carolina, who could possibly leave home, would follow the example set by the above named gentlemen, it would inspire an enthusiasm among our soldiers which has not been felt since the war began. And in a few weeks hence Sherman's army would find a grave in the bosom of our State, so deep that the hand of resurrection would never reach it.

SOLDIER.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 23, 1865.

HD'QRS 10TH VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
January 30th, 1865.

[CIRCULAR.]

GENERAL: The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of this Regiment, having in assembly, determined to publish to the world, their confidence in the final success of our arms, and their unchanging devotion to the Southern Confederacy, and their determination to fight on with cheerful hearts until our independence has been achieved; feeling perfect confidence in the justice of our cause, we therefore invite Regiments of your command to participate with us in this expression of our feelings and determination.

If agreeable, you will please request one officer, non-commissioned officer and private of each Regiment of your Brigade, to meet a similar committee of this Regiment, at these Headquarters to-morrow, January 31st, at 12 m., for the purpose of drafting suitable resolutions expressive of the feelings of this Division.

Maj. Gen. W. H. F. Lee and Staff, and Brig. Generals Barringer, Beall, and Dearing and Staffs are respectfully requested to attend this meeting.

(Signed,) R. A. CASKIE, Lt. Col.,
For 10th Va. Cav.

In accordance with the above Circular, addressed to the Generals in this Division, the following named gentlemen, representing their respective Regiments, met at the time appointed:

Capt Galloway,	Co	D,	5th N C Cav.
Sergt McIntosh,	"	A,	" "
Privt Caldwell,			" "
Capt Lockhart,	"	K,	2d "
Sergt Maj Webb,			" "
Privt Townsend,	"	F	" "
Privt T Vickus,			3d "
Col Ferebee,			4th "
Lt Col B Edelin,			16th N C Batt.
Capt Gregg,			7th Ga Cav.
Lt W Beall,	Co	C,	9th Va Cav.
Sergt A Dunnaway,	"	D,	" "
Privt J Garnett,	"	F,	" "
Lieut Wise,			13th "
Privt J W Eppes,			" "
Lt Col R A Caskie,			10th "
Sergt Maj J E Nash,			" "
Privt C J Hall,	Co	G,	" "

Private C. J. Hall Co G, 10th Va, Cavalry, having been elected chairman, and Private E. C. Townsend Co, F. 2nd N. C. cavalry Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions offered by the committee from the 10th Va. cavalry were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Contrary to the wishes and expectations of many, in our beloved Confederacy, eighteen hundred and sixty-four has closed without a termination of this war,

Resolved, That we deem it proper to renew the pledges made by us a year ago, upon the occasion of re-enlistment, to serve our country in weal or woe, as long as the footsteps of a foe palutes our soil.

Resolved, That we deem ourselves as a people abundantly competent to maintain our independence and we deprecate even the agitation of the question of yielding one iota of our long cherished rights opinions respecting negro slavery, in order to propitiate the favor of foreign powers, and thereby secure recognition or assistance.

Resolved, That we send words of cheer to the loved ones at home, and bid them be of good heart. We believe that by the blessing of God, under the leadership of our beloved General Lee, the army will yet conquer an honorable peace. As a portion of that army, we cheerfully prepare for the coming campaign, determined to be behind none in devotion to the cause and strict adherence to duty.

Who can despair or be a laggard in a cause so holy and just as ours? Truly

"He who falters is a dastard,
He who doubts is damned."

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings and resolutions be sent to the North Carolina and Georgia Legislatures, the Congress of the Confederate States, to Gen. R. E. Lee, to our Corps and Division commanders, and to the Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia papers for publication.

CAREY J. HALL, Chm'n.
of Division Committee.

E. C. TOWNSEND,
Secretary.

THE FIGHT NEAR BENTONSVILLE.

Col. William Johnston, President of the Charlotte & S. C. railroad, yesterday received the following dispatch, which we are permitted by him to publish:

NEAR BENTONSVILLE, March 20.

The fight yesterday was successful. I was on the right and saw Bates' and Cleburne's division charge and carry two lines of breastworks, driving the enemy two miles. Hill, commanding Lee's corps, and Loring, commanding Stewart's corps, did similarly on the left. The troops fought gallantly. General Bates commanded Cheatham's corps. Brig. Gen. Reynold's of Arkansas, lost a leg. Col. Tolbert, commanding Loring's division, was badly wounded, Col. Keenan, of the Florida brigade, also lost a leg. Maj. Wilkinson, commanding Tyler's brigade, was killed.

A RIGHT GOOD JOKE.—A day or two ago, a lieutenant rode up to the house, and informed the good lady, that he was an impressing agent, and that it would be under a very disagreeable necessity of impressing her horse, which was then standing in the yard.

"But you can't have my horse the lady's replied.

"I must have him," the agent said, "for my orders are imperative, to impress every horse fit for service."

The lady eyed him a moment, and then replied, good humoredly "no officer with a single bar upon his collar can take that horse," pointing to her "for a man with a star on his collar came here on the same errand, yesterday, and he told me I could keep him. If a two starred man comes along, why I suppose the horse must go; but a single bar can't get him."

The lieutenant smiled and bidding the lady a good morning went his way much amused at the coolness she exhibited.

PUBLIC MEETING IN HALIFAX.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Halifax and vicinity, held at the Court House, in said town, on Tuesday the 14th inst., and at an adjourned meeting held at the same place, on the 18th instant, the following proceedings were had, to wit:

Wm. B Pope Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Jas. H. Whitaker Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to sustain our authorities in the present crisis, and to respond to the late appeal of Gov. Vance, soliciting contributions for the support of Gen. Lee's army. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a brief but eloquent speech.

The appeal of Gov. Vance was then read, and thereupon a series of resolutions were introduced by Edward Conigland Esq, which were discussed at the original and adjourned meetings by D. J. Maguri, Wm. W. Brickell, Wm. H. Tillery Esq., and by Col. J. M. Johnston, Capt. J. M Grizzard, Drs. M. A. Willcox, W. J. Epps and A. B. Pierce and W. H. Hill; when the resolutions, as modified and amended, were unanimously passed as follows:

WHEREAS, the right of the people to assemble together and consult for their common good, is guaranteed by the fundamental law, and whereas, we believe that such right, in times like the present, becomes a duty; now we, the people of Halifax and vicinity, having assembled for such consultations, have adopted, as expressive of our views, the following resolutions, to-wit:

Resolved, That the energy, ability and patriotism of Gov. Vance, as practically manifested, especially during the present crisis of our affairs, afford the most perfect assurance, that the honor of North Carolina will be preserved unsullied in his hands, have earned for him our heart felt gratitude, and that brightest encomium of the public representative, "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That in response to the late appeal of Gov. Vance soliciting contributions for the support of Gen. Lee's army, we hereby pledge ourselves freely to supply, by way of sale or donation, for that purpose, all that we can possibly spare, and to that end we will place ourselves on short rations, so that our noble soldiers may have our aid in procuring full ones.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for each of the districts, two, five, nine and eight, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions in their respective districts, and report at an adjourned meeting to be held at this place on the 18th inst.

Resolved, That we believe the Confederacy possesses ample resources, if properly developed and applied to conduct this war to a successful issue; that our cause should not be allowed to suffer from the apathy of the well disposed, the avarice of the niggardly, the callousness of the selfish or the treason of the disloyal, and therefore, we are of the opinion that, if these resources cannot otherwise be make available, it is the duty of our authorities, both civil and military, forcibly to compel their application to the public wants.

Resolved, That much of the action of a majority of the Legislature of North Carolina, during its recent session, was untrue to the wishes of the people, and to the honor and interests of the State; that it was well calculated and, we fear, intended to embarrass the government, demoralize the army, and depress the public spirit, and therefore, that it merits and receives our utter condemnation.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the patriotism, ability and wisdom of our present Chief Magistrate, Jefferson Davis; that those persons who, under pretext of zeal for our cause, or from ill concealed hostility thereto, are continually impugning his motives, and denouncing his action, thereby endeavoring to weaken the public confidence and depress the public spirit, are more to be dreaded now than the open and avowed traitor, and will be more odious in the eyes of posterity than the "Corway cable," of the first revolution.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. M P Purnell, D J Maguire and E Conningland, committee for district, No. 9; Messrs. J H Renner, W H Tillery and J E Randolph for district No. 8; Dr. W M Perkins and Messrs W W Daniel and G V Hardy for No. 2, and J W Johnson, and Messrs. J A B Kilpatrick and T M Browning, for No. 5.

The Committees from No. 5 and 9 reported, by which it appeared that the contributions in those districts were almost universal. The other districts had not been notified in time to report.

On motion the Confederate and Conservative, and all other papers published in the State, favorable to the cause, were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday the 25th inst.

WM. B. POPE,
Chairman.

JAS. H. WHITAKER, Sec'y.

THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG LINES.

There was some movements of the enemy on the north side yesterday, and our pickets in the neighborhood of White Oak swamp were driven in, but being reinforced they soon drove the enemy back. The rest of the day passed off quietly.

Everything remains quiet in the neighborhood of Petersburg. We are looking daily to hear of Sheridan moving from Hatcher's Run towards the Southside railroad.

Advices from City Point represent a vast deal of shipping in the river, with gunboats, iron-clads and ships of war. The village has been enlarged to a respectable town, abundantly supplied with machine shops, saw mills, business houses, etc.—The wharves are very extensive, and the place, in all respects, is so changed as to render it scarcely recognizable by those most familiar with the locality.—*Rich. Dis. March 22.*

SEVERE BATTLE IN NORTH CAROLINA—SLOCUM'S CORPS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.—The *Carolinian* says, we have the following reliable intelligence from the front: On the 16th instant, four miles below Averasboro, which is between Fayetteville and Smithfield, two divisions of Slocum's corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry, were met by Rhett's brigade of South Carolina regulars, and held in check for five hours, until the arrival of General Stephen Elliott's brigade, (also Charleston troops,) when the enemy were handsomely repulsed. We have no further details of the fight, but the results reported to us by an officer who participated in the engagement, show that the Federals lost, as is estimated, about 3,500 killed and wounded; our own loss being about 500.

Col. Alfred Rhett, in command of the brigade, is reported missing.

Killed in 1st Infantry Regulars: Lieut. Colonel DeTreville, Lieut. Glover, and Capt. Quattlebaum. Wounded: Capt. Press. Smith, badly; Capt. Burnett, thigh; Capt. Calhoun; Capt. P. Bacoit, knee; Lieut. Horlback, left eye; Lieut. North. Wounded and captured: Lieut. Ravenel McBeth.

1st Artillery—Killed: Capt. Lesesne, son of Henry Lesesne; Lieutenants LaBorde and Stewart; Lieutenant Edward Middleton, missing.

DIED AT ELMIRA.—Below we give the names of some of the troops, belonging to the 10th N. C. Regt. of Artillery, and captured at Fort Fisher, who have died in prison at Elmira. They all belonged to Co. K, of that Regiment:

L. B. Kenenedy,	died	Feb.	5th
John F. Bond,	"	"	18th
Wm. Lawson,	"	"	20th
Wm. T. Gainer,	"	March	3rd
Jno. R. Furr,	"	"	4th
Harrison Roberson,	"	"	7th
Slade R. Stallings,	"	"	10th
Owen Congleton,	"	"	

Confederate.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 22.

Several thousand prisoners assembled in the capitol square this afternoon to witness the parade of a battalion of troops from camp Jackson and Winder, including two companies of negroes. The battalion marched through the principle streets headed by a brass band, and produced quite a sensation, chiefly among the boys and negro population. The interest of the occasion was lessoned by a failure to uniform and equip the negro soldeirs.

They were armed with muskets, and went through the manual as well as could be expected for the short time they have been drilled.

Several regiments are in course of formation in different parts of the State.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, March 22.

Reports state that a column of 20,000 strong is about to move from Pensacola. Another from Milton of 10,000 strong under Canby, destination Selma, is to make a similar movement from Vicksburg. Other accounts place the entire effective force operating against Mobile and Selma at 30,000.

Six vessels in sight this morning.

From the South.

AUGUSTA, March 22.

Ladies who left Savannah on the sixteenth inst., report the city garrisoned entirely by negro troops officered by white fellows. Their pickets very insolent and strict.

The Yankees are very anxious to learn the result of Sherman's operations. They entertain fears that he had received serious opposition from Gen. Johnston. They eagerly seek news from Augusta and other points of the Confederacy, but do not permit anything to be brought out.

Scouting parties capture all able bodied negroes found on plantations en route and carried them to the army.

On Sunday evening the 19th, scouts stationed at Chalk Bluff, on the river 20 miles below this city, reported to General Fry that they heard repeated and heavy discharges of artillery in a northeast direction, indicating a battle progressing. On Monday the telegraph announced a battle at Bentonsville. The firing was heard a distance of more than 200 miles.

The Yankees are accumulating a large force at Corinth, Miss, and Pittsburg Landing on Tennessee River, supposed to operate down the Mobile & Ohio road.

Communication between Montgomery and Mobile via Dallard not interrupted.

The transportation route has been changed to Greensboro on the Ga. R. R., thence to Milledgeville. Mayfield route will be abandoned entirely by the 1st of April.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 22.

The New York *Tribune* of the 20th received. It is almost devoid of news.

A dispatch from Gen. Howard, dated Fayetteville, says Sherman is there and well, and although many of the men are in need of shoes and clothing, the army never was in a better condition.

The draft was not resumed in New York Saturday.

Several disastrous freshets are reported.

Advices from New Orleans of the 10th, unimportant.

The *Tribune* says if Mr. Jefferson Davis had been bribed to deliver a message to depress to the utmost the spirits of his followers and fill with exultation the heart of every lover of the Union, he could scarcely have published a document more ingeniously adapted to these ends than his recent message.

Gold unchanged.

SUPERIOR ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.
J. KINSEY.
Raleigh, March 24, 1865. 283—tf.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS HAVING BEEN TAKEN for a Hospital, we hereby notify all persons having servants in our possession to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, as we shall close business for the present.
W. F. ASKEW, & CO.
Raleigh, March 22, 1865. 282—2t.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

I. CAPT. BENJ. ROBINSON HAS BEEN ASSIGNED to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post: and officers and soldiers found in the city who are absent without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands. By order,

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adjutant.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Department and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order,

F. M. PARKER.
Col. Commanding Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adjutant. 276—tf.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 17, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47.

* * * * * * * * *

V. All detailed men arriving in Raleigh, under Special Orders, No 45, Par. V from these Headquarters, will report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commd'g Post, who will organize into companies, those not already belonging to existing organizations, when sufficient numbers are reported.

* * * * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant General Holmes.
CHAS. STRINGFELLOW,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l
March 18, 1865, 278—6t,

New Advertisements.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 23rd, 1865.

COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN MADE AT THESE Headquarters of numerous scoundrels who are impressing horses from citizens of this vicinity. This notice is to warn all of the lawlessness and utter want of authority of any one to impress stock except Major A. L. LANDIS, Inspector of Field Transportation. He is acting under orders from Gen. Johnston. I advise all citizens either to shoot down all other parties attempting to impress their stock or else bring them to these headquarters. The former course is preferable.

F. M. PARKER,
283—3t. Commandant Post

A CALLED CONVOCATION OF RALEIGH Chapter, No. 10, will be held at Masonic Hall on to morrow (Saturday) evening, at 7 o'clock.
By order of the M. E. H. P.
W. H. DODD, Secretary.
March 24th, 1865. 283—1t.

A CALLED COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM Lodge, No. 40, will be held at Masonic Hall this evening, at 7 o'clock.
Transient brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
By order of the W. M.
D. W. BAIN, Secretary.
Raleigh, March 24, 1865. 283—1t.

AUCTION SALE!

SATURDAY AT 12 O'CLOCK, 25TH INST.,
2 splendid Saddle Horses, kind, gentle and sound.
4 dozen bottles French Brandy.
Lot of Green Tea, and
A large lot Crockery
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
March 24, 1865. 283—2t.

MEDICAL EXAMINING NOTICE!

THE STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD for the 7th Congressional District will convene at the following places for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, on account of mental or physical disability. Commanding officers of Battalions will assemble all such persons at the times and places mentioned:

Lexington, March 27th and 28th.
Albemarle, March 30th and 31st.
Wadesboro', April 1st and 3rd.
Troy, April 5th.
Carthage, April 7th and 8th.
Pittsboro', April 10th and 11th.

W. W. VIRDIN, Surg.,
and Chairman.
March 24, 1865. 283—d3tw1t.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity of the County of Buncombe, made in the case of John D. Hyman and Wife, against Preston F. Patton and others, I will sell on the premises on the 8th day of April, 1865, the magnificent FARM situated in said county in the Swannanoa River, two miles south of Asheville, containing

800 Acres,

known as the Homestead of the late Fidelio Patton. It is sold for the purpose of partition. The tract of land is one of the best and most desirable in this part of the State. The land is excellent—much of it BOTTOM, and portions heavily timbered. It is convenient to the flourishing town of Asheville, and lies on the bank of one of the most beautiful streams in the world.

It is convenient to several public highways, and the Western North Carolina Rail Road will probably pass down the river on the bank opposite to it.

A better opportunity to purchase a first rate Farm could not be offered in this part of the State.

Terms made known on day of sale.

I. B. SAWYER,
C. M. E of Buncombe County.
March 24th, 18 5. 283—tds.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 14, 1865.

(Extract,)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44.

* * * * * * *

II. ALL CONFEDERATE OFFICERS AND MEN DElivered at Savannah, or Charleston, during November, and December last, and all delivered on James River prior to the 1st inst., having been duly exchanged, it is hereby ordered that all such men shall be immediately assembled at Camp Stokes, Greensboro', and Camp Holmes, Raleigh, where they will receive further orders.

The special attention of all Enrolling Officers is called to this Order, and Circular No. 12, Current series, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C. Quartermasters will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—4t. A. A. General.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45.

* * * * * * * * *

V. ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARRIVING IN Raleigh will at once report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commanding Post for Register. Such as are absent without leave will be returned to their commands.

Col. Parker will immediately organize a sufficient guard and arrest and send to the army all who are absent without proper authority.

* * * * * * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. STRINGFELLOW,
276—12t. A. A. General.

HOSPITALS—WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEGRO MEN, WOmen and Boys, for Nurses, Cooks, Waiters and Washerwomen in the Hospitals in this State. Schedule prices will be paid for men, the others paid proportionably. Apply to me at Raleigh

Surgeon J. G. Brodnax, Wake Forrest.
Surgeon W. H. Moore, Greensboro'.
Surgeon W. A. Hall, High Point.
Surgeon S. Baruele, Thomasville.
Surgeon J. W. Hall, Salisbury.
Surgeon R. Gibbon, Charlotte.

P. E. HINES, Surgeon,
281—6t. Medical Director.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

THE MEDICAL BOARDS APPOINTED BY GENEral Orders No. 3, will assemble, without delay, at the following named places, viz:

That for the 1st District at Jackson,
That for the 2d District at Enfield,
That for the 3d District at Smithfield,
That for the 4th District at Fayetteville,
That for the 5th District at Raleigh,
That for the 6th District at Greensboro',
That for the 7th District at Lexington,
That for the 8th District at Charlotte,
That for the 9th District at Statesville,
That for the 10th District at Asheville,

The Boards will give due notice to the several Counties of their respective Districts of the day on which they will meet, and they will continue in session for fifteen days, when they will adjourn and forward the reports required by General Orders No. 5. These reports will embrace the rank of the persons examined.

II. All persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence on account of mental or physical disability, will repair to the place of the meeting of the Board in their respective Disiricts, and report themselves for examination while the Board is in session. Those failing to do so without a good and sufficient reason will forfeit their claim to examination, and will be sent by the Commanding Officer of the Home Guard of their County to join the Class to which they would belong, if not exempted for physical disability.

III. Dr. William L. Ledbetter is detailed as a member of the 4th District *vice* Dr. W. C. McDuffie, who is hereby relieved from said Board.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
281-2t. Adjutant General.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date applies tion will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.
Price per hundred 75 00
" " doz. 10 00
" " single copy. 1 00
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.